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Practices advanced care in France, point of view of users, the policy response

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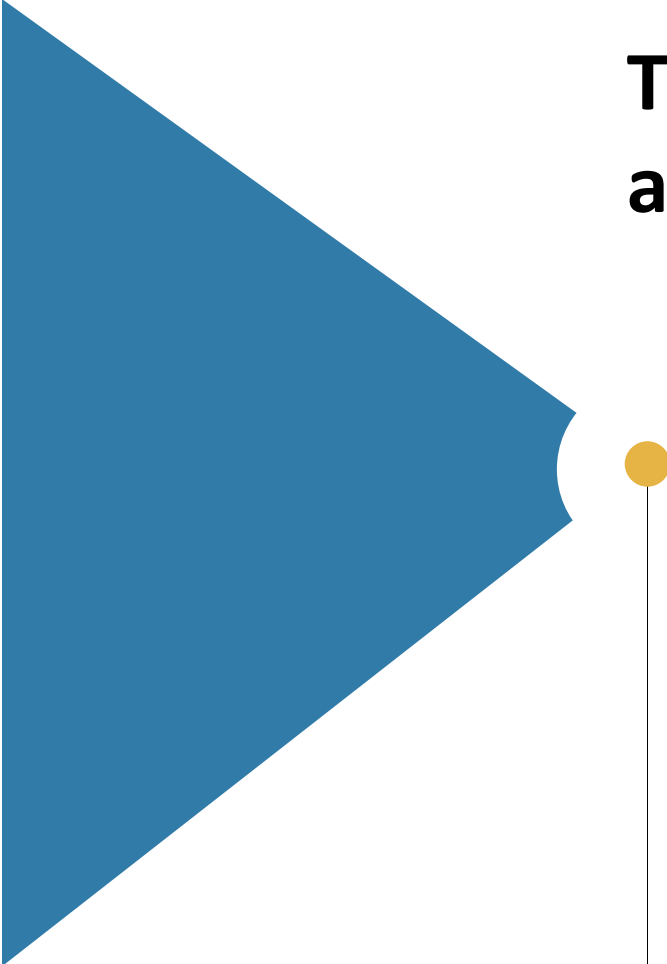
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A historical legal framework

Under French law, the health professions consist of three categories :

- 1) The medical professions which include doctors - only likely to make transfers of powers, midwives and the odontologistes
- 2) The pharmacy professions
- 3) The medical auxiliary professions which include nurses

The transfer of powers : an unstable legal concept



French law does not mention the transfer of powers as such, but the cooperation between health professionals. This linguistic choice is explained by the legal consequences arising therefrom.

The transfer of powers in law would imply a change in the respective statutes of categories of health professionals. Indeed french law exempts doctors only to affect the physical integrity of persons.



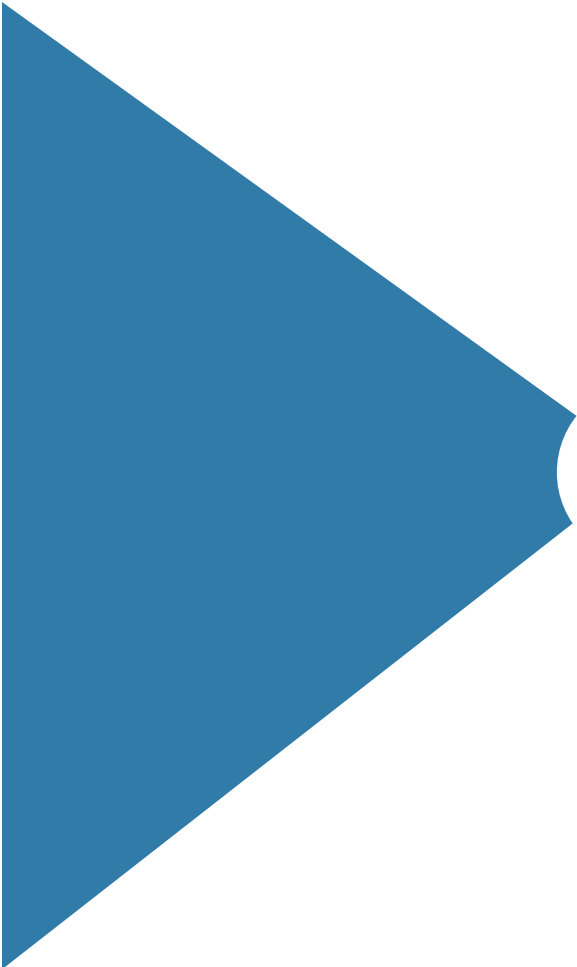
Of the demographic médicale question to the experimentation of transfert of powers towards the advanced practices

But it should also be noted the unfavourable evolution of medical demography, accentuated by the disparities of territorial distribution

Transfert of powers represent a response health issues

- This development is largely due to the growing health care needs related to the development of chronic diseases and pathologies in a context of population ageing.
- And also the technological medical progress that facilitate collaborations between health professionals

A response in upstream or downstream of medical intervention

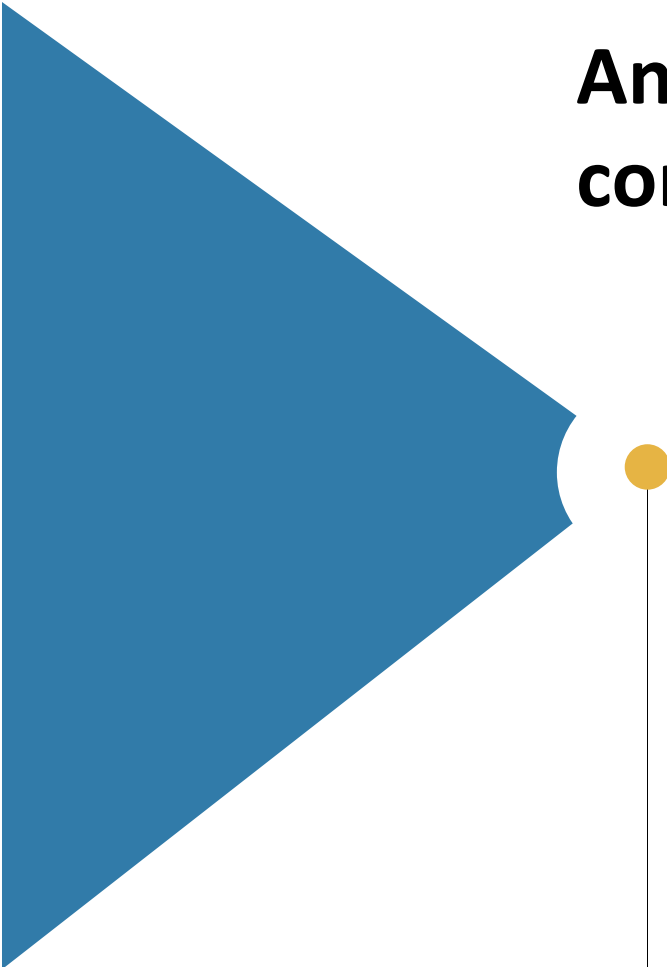


- First for the care of first appeal in a logic of access to care.

- Within Hospital (from medical techniques) in a continuum of care (coordination functions) including for chronic or dependency

- In dedicated devices (upstream and downstream) in alternative / or complementary of medical intervention

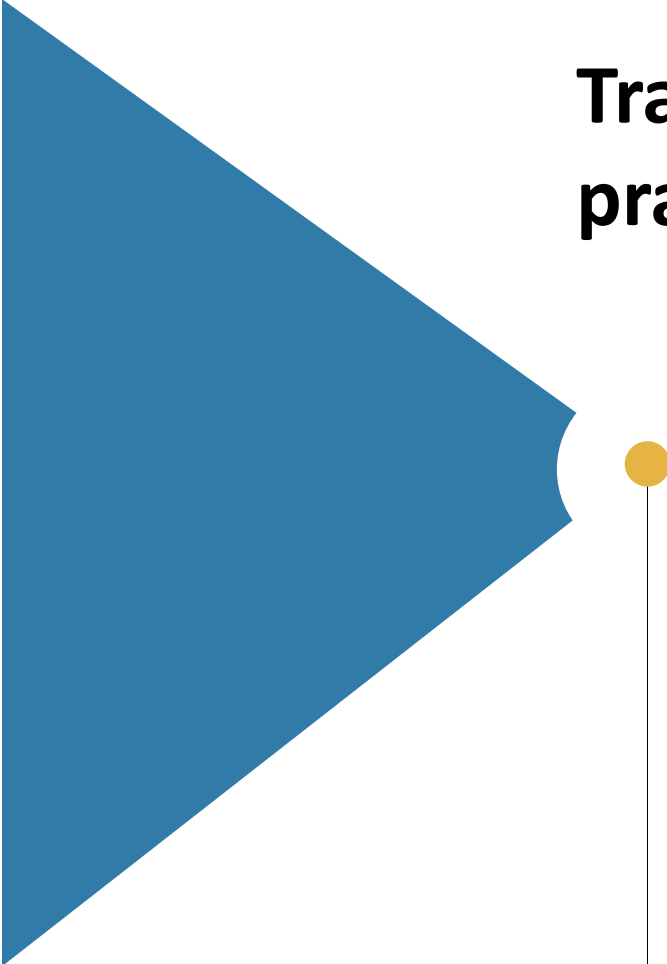
An opportunity for a new conception of care



Beyond a "timely" response to the demographic question, transfert of powers could be a lever for :

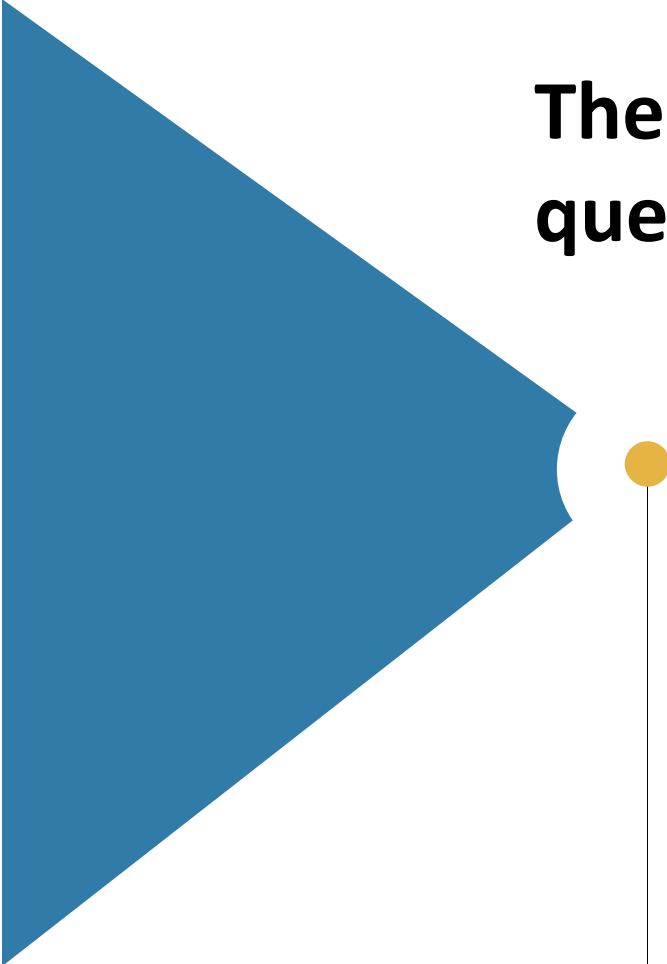
1. a new organisation of care based on new modes of exercise more shared,
2. new functions of coordination
3. and even new intermediate professions

Transfert of powers and advanced practices: a debate confiscated



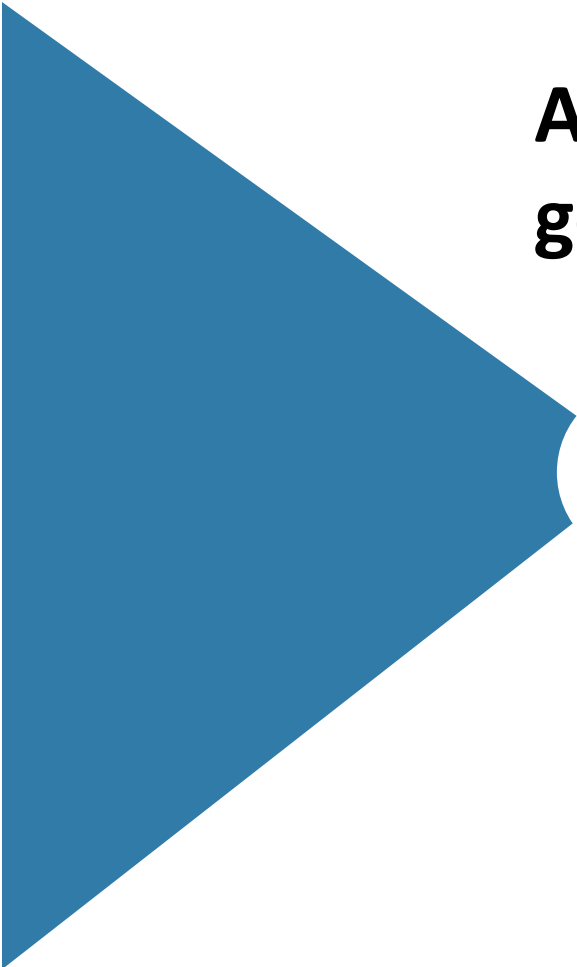
A debate between specialists , without that the population be informed

The first survey in France on this question



To do this in order to have the point of view of users the Foundation of the future to run a survey of a representative sample of the French population aged 18 years and over according to the method of quotas (1 000 individuals)

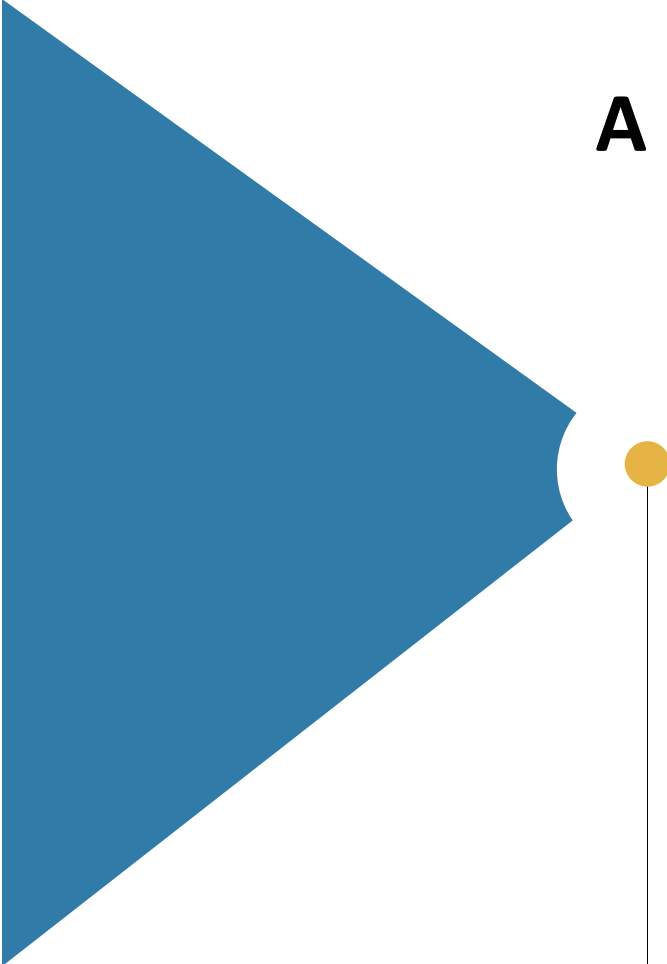
An approximate knowledge of the general public



The survey shows that the French have already heard about the transfer of powers, but their knowledge of the subject is uncertain.

In fact, only a small minority know pretty well what it is. Furthermore, one third of the French having heard of transfer of powers was unaware that this system existed in France.

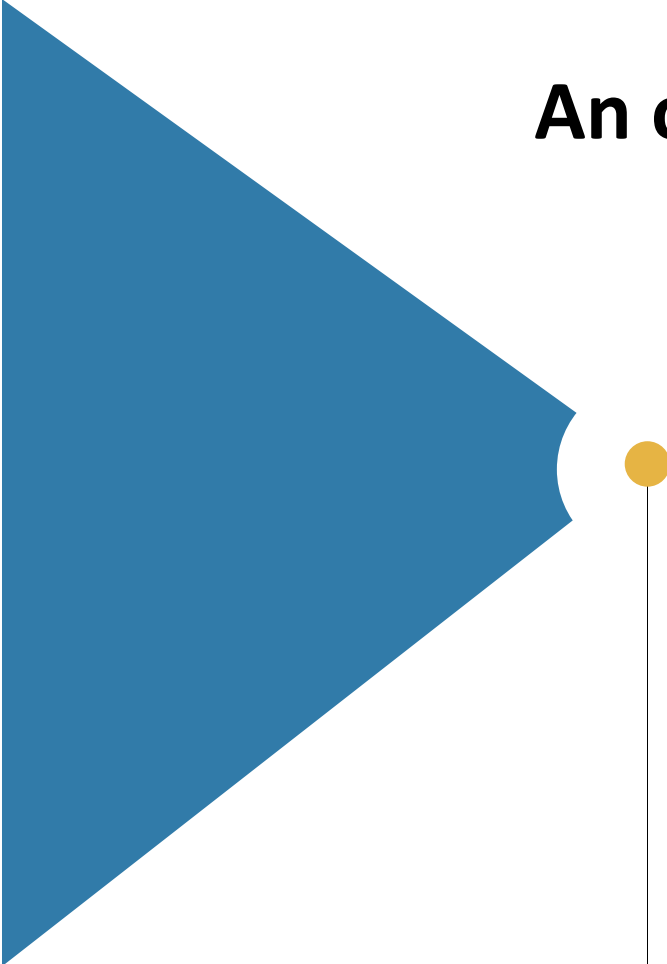
A failure to inform



If the principle of the transfer of power seems rather well received, only 16% of respondents think it is a very good idea.

This lack of belief is to reconcile the lack of information found previously

An opposition

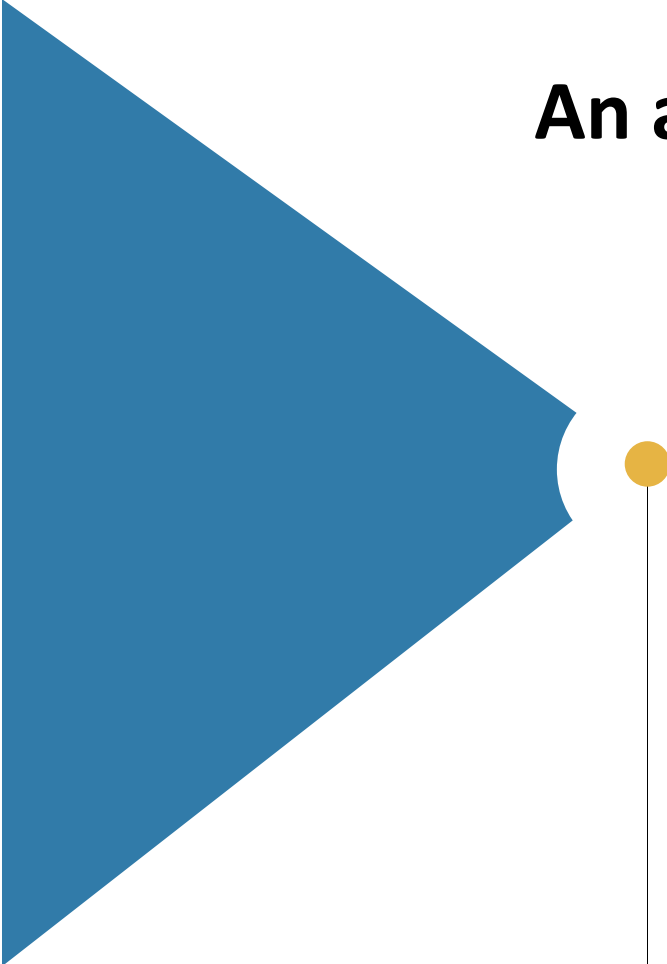


If the reluctant people are not prepared to accept the transfer of powers, it is above all which they consider that the initial training of doctors is more solid than that of other professionals of health but also that this training is then greatly enhanced by the experience and additional training.

The fact that the healthcare professional is framed by a physician would be the most convincing "argument".

People are quite insensitive to the more 'practical' considerations such as accessibility and cost of support

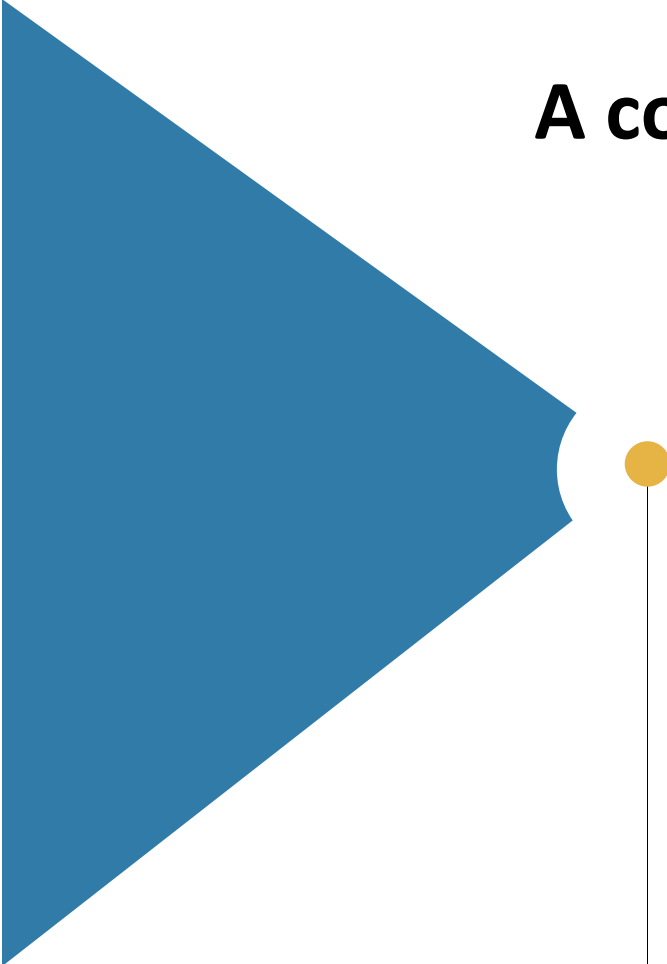
An agreement without enthusiasm



Those who are in favour of trust health professionals to which they recognize experience and has a lesser serious training and especially - they perceive benefits 'practices' to the situation as the shortening of waiting times and a solution to avoid the medical shortage.

For the majority, the transfer of powers must be accompanied by an upgrading for health professionals who practice care, whether it's an upgrading of their status (including training) or their salary.

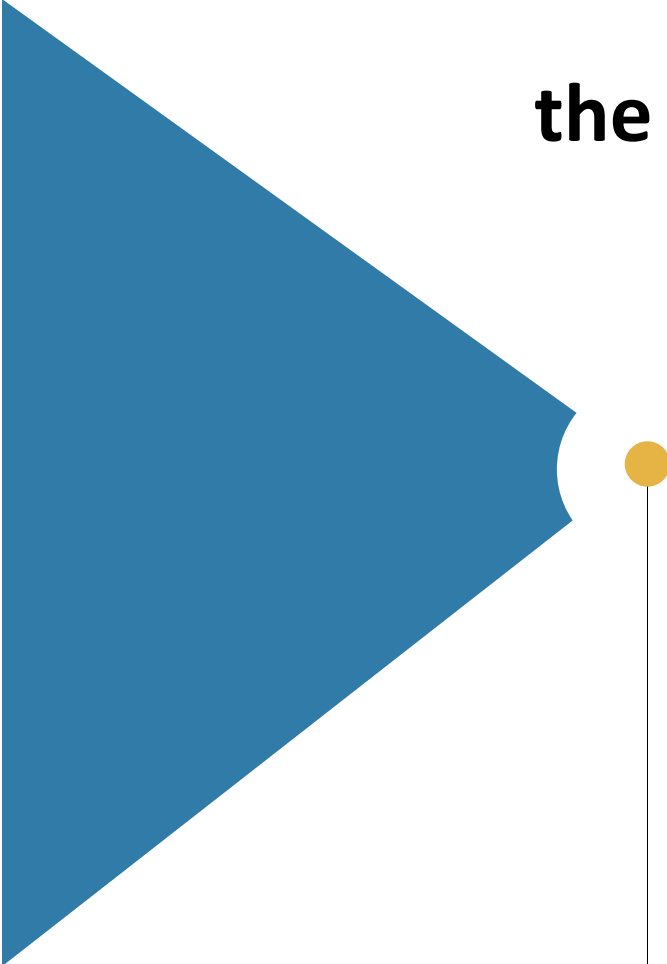
A contradiction against the needs



Older people isolated in the countryside with small resources are most attached to doctors

Younger people, in the city, with good salary are more open to transfers of power

the policy response



The French Government with the future health law

to prepare for the professions of tomorrow want to acknowledge the practices of advanced care

The advanced practice by delegation of medical

Exercise in practice advanced within a care team includes activities :

- 1) orientation, education, prevention or screening;
- 2) clinical assessment, diagnosis, technical acts and clinical surveillance;
- 3) prescription health products not subject to compulsory medical prescription, the requirements for additional examinations and renewals or adaptation of medical prescriptions.

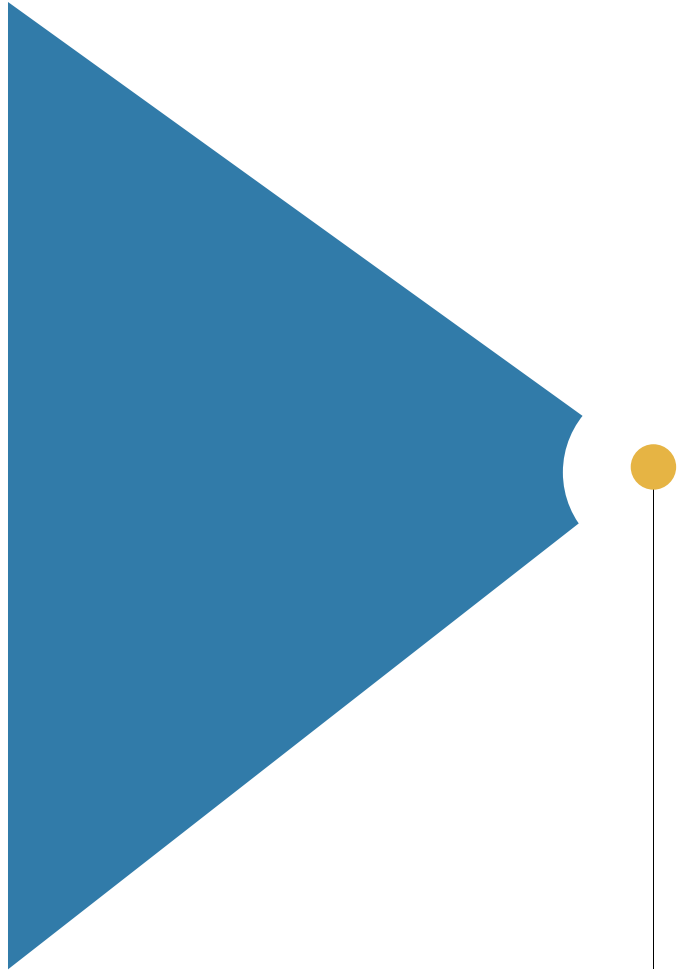
A new organisation

Only can practice advanced nurses who justify a minimum exercise of their profession and training in advanced practice degree issued by a University authorised for this purpose.

The whole remains under the control of Council of State and submitted notice of the National Academy of Medicine

Experienced professionals specifically trained in the University and by the University

In France, it is a radical change for nurses, but especially for the sick



Merci pour votre attention
Thanks for your attention